









said they had better stand back for the boxes were full of arms and ammunition.

Two days ago, however, events took a more serious turn, and placards were posted up all over the city, saying that many foreigners had arrived from Anhwei, and that they were agents for the sale of opium. The placards called on the people to buy opium for medicine, and calling upon the people to rise en masse on the 27th of the 5th moon, and burn the Church and drive the foreigners out of the city. In the same placards (one of which lies before me now) it is stated as another cause of offence, that the foreigners were employing men to buy large numbers of rice and store them in bottles, that when well fed the rice take on wings, and fly on to the bodies of the people and cause certain death. This report is current all over the province, and in places several hundreds of it have been seen. The placards were written by a person who had personal knowledge of its truth. This is the day appointed for burning the church, but up to the present moment all is quiet.

## ALARM AT SHANGHAI.

The Senior Consul having received what he considered reliable information that an attempt would be made to fire some of the godowns at Pootung on Sunday night (21st), communicated the information to the other Consuls, and the Municipal authorities. In consequence of this, the commanders of the *Alliance* and *Peace* sent armed boats to the Pootung wharf and godowns and to Jardine's Pootung wharf, and the men patrolled the locality all night. Major Morrison met the Volunteer captains at the Central Police Station, and the Police were ordered to be in readiness to turn out if necessary. Some of the Consular body were also on the alert until late. Some of the ladies at Pootung were sent over to Shanghai, while the crews of the vessels along the wharves at Pootung were on the alert. Steam launches were requisitioned and had steam up in case it might be necessary to despatch reinforcements to Pootung. Happily, the threatened outbreak did not take place, and no attempt at incendiarism was made. Major Morrison and other officers remained ready at the Pootung until 4.30 a.m. Much praise, says the *Daily News*, must be given to the Taoist, Mr. Nieh, for his untiring exertions in the preservation of order.

Since then the Shanghai press has teemed with bellicose utterances penned by "Volunteers," "Cow-boys," etc., and German and even Portuguese corps of volunteers are being organised and drilled. The Shanghai Magistrate is arresting all the notorious characters in Shanghai. These are a set of roughs and black-mallers who have long been a pest to the city, the settlements and the suburbs. Over a hundred of them are now locked up. The Magistrate seems to have taken a high-handed step, as most of these roughs have committed no fresh crime and consequently no charges can be brought against them. The Magistrate knows this, and accordingly does not punish them, but simply keeps them under lock and key. Warrants are still out in every direction to gather in more of these wretches who prey upon the public. An order has been issued by the native police commissioner that all people who are unavoidably out at night must carry lanterns and keep them lighted. Any one infringing this rule will be punished by being locked up till morning.

The German gunboat *Wolf* left Shanghai for Hankow last Tuesday, and the Spanish man-of-war *Velasco*, from Manila, and H.M.S. *Rudolf*, from Nagasaki, arrived at Shanghai the same day in the morning. Admiral Richards, in the *Albatross*, reached there in the evening. Admiral Bernard, Commander-in-Chief of the French naval forces in these waters, arrived on Monday night in the *Triumphante*, and afterwards hoisted his flag on board the *Albatross*. When the *Wolf* left Hankow on Wednesday the *Porpoise*, *Vigilant* and *Bliss* were in port. The latter vessel was returning to Shanghai to take on board her new crew who came out in the *Bayern*, her place at Hankow being taken by the *Wolf*. The U.S.S. *Palos* and French cruiser *Instant* were at Kiangling, H.M.S. *Linnet* and a Chinese gunboat at Wuhu, H.M.S. *Swift* and French gunboat *Atre* at Chinkiang, the French flagship *Triumphante* at Woosung, and H.M.S. *Peacock* bound up the Yangtze. While the telegrams reaching Tokyo announcing that a wide-spread outbreak against foreigners had arisen in China, says a Yokohama contemporary, it is stated that five Japanese men-of-war were at once ordered to hold themselves in readiness to proceed at a moment's notice to Shanghai, if indeed they were not actually despatched thither by a route so chosen as to afford an opportunity of recalling them on the way, should the need of their presence have appeared.

The Russian men-of-war *Magdolor* and *Korveta* arrived at Shanghai on Monday, and Nagasaki, and were expected to shortly proceed up the Yangtze. There were then three other Russian ships awaiting orders at Nagasaki to go over to Shanghai if necessary.

The native papers state that Viceroy Chang Chi-tung has privately requested the various Consuls to ask the missionaries not to accept Chinese children for the founding asylums, for the present, because evil-disposed persons always take this as a pretext to incite the people against foreign religious orders. All the military and civil officials have received orders to be on duty in the vicinity of the Cathedral and the Protestant church. A strong guard is keeping watch over the powder factory, where a great quantity of powder is stored. The Magistrate is on duty day and night, and a crowd of people is allowed to gather in any street. The opium shops are closed at 7 p.m.

A collector who arrived at Wushu three days after the recent riot there, writes to the *N. C. Daily News* to say that at the date of his letter all was quiet there and that he was surrounded by natives eager to buy his books, more so than at any other time. The church that was burnt was not the one in the suburbs that is so well known to foreigners, but one inside the city. Owing to the disturbance which was raised at Chinkiang some time ago by Manchus, the District Magistrate was removed from his post. This was done to appease the Manchus. We now learn that the Tartar General has been relieved of his office, probably as a counter-balance in favour of the Chinese.

The *N. C. Daily News* correspondent at Wuchang, writing on the 14th June, says:—The authorities are somewhat tardily trying to trace to their source the scurrilous and blasphemous placards which were the first sign of the storm now bursting over Central China. As I recently wrote you, the issue of these placards has really continued ever since their first general publication more than a year ago. On Friday night five men were arrested with copies in their possession of one of the cartoons, representing a hog on a cross with mandarins whipping before it. Enquiries from them led to the discovery of a box of these cartoons in a certain warehouse. The warehouse was searched, and the men who obtained them. The runners were sent across the river and brought back the accused. He gives the name of the original publisher, a man of T'aiho rank, not living in

Wuchang, who he says has been principally influential in the universal spread of this form of literature. It is rather late in the day, but better late than never, and it is hoped that important arrests may be made. Whether the authorities away from the central cities will be as daring in lifting, to the bottom remains a very doubtful question. An extra regiment has been recalled to Wuchang from its present station at Mats'en, as it is feared the existing available force may not be sufficient.

A Nanking correspondent, writing on the 15th inst., says:—The rioters are still posting placards and in one of them charge the Viceroy with being a back-sliding from the "Ko-lao" faith. They hanged him in effigy a few days ago with an arrow through his heart. The riot appeared for Thursday last did not come off. The officials were too vigilant. Some enterprising dramatist has written the whole affair up in a farce which is being played at the native theatres. It is said to be quite witty, but I have not been able to get a copy, as it is not sold openly.

The Taoist Liu of the Foreign Office has been removed. At least I have this report on the very best authority. The latest programme of the rioters is to destroy the lights on the river with the hope of injuring foreign commerce. An attack was made last night, on that at Bait Point a few days ago but without success. On June 17th the representatives of the Viceroy, the Taoist, and the Chifu met Pere Tschepe at Wushu and examined the ruins. On the 15th and 16th the mandarins made lengthy investigations, but in spite of all their questioning could obtain no corroboration of the charge against the mission. The presiding official was the Viceroy's delegate, Yu, who has spent ten years in Europe and speaks French and English. On the 16th Father Tschepe vigorously pleaded his case before this tribunal and exposed the conduct of the Chifu, who had failed to give him protection. News has since arrived that this official has been cashiered. Father Tschepe afterwards took the mandarins to the cemetery, where there were from 30 to 40 coffins which had been opened. Some of the corpses had the heads smashed, and others the eye-sockets empty. It was pointed out that the cemetery was outside the mission enclosure and was used only by Christians but by other natives. The Viceroy's representative declared himself quite convinced, and immediately ordered the coffins to be reinterred. Father Tschepe did not retire until the delegates declared that they had no longer any doubts remaining.

## THE WUSUHS RIOTS.

By the courtesy of Pere Colombel we are enabled to give the following further details:—To begin with the preliminary signs, as soon as the incendiarism at Tanyang became known, it was announced that there would be another at Wushu. Sinan speaking an Upper Yangtze dialect appeared in the city, spreading the usual calumnies and stirring up the people to set fire to the church. This, they stated, would be done in a few days. This was so fully expected that the large rice shops had to cease their work of preparing the grain, the workmen expecting to have their share of the booty. On Sunday, June 7th, the Father at the mission sent to warn the Chinese, who replied verbally, "Make your minds easy; there will be no disturbance. The people are well disposed here, and if the Europeans do not go away there will be no breach of the peace." At the request of the Father, the Chinese promised to send two gun-junks to places in the neighbourhood, in order to prevent any excitement. He also sent for two *ti-pao* and made them responsible for the peace of the district.

At the same time Father Tschepe, the Superior of this section of the Mission, was at Kiangyin, which was more threatened than Wushu. He made representations to the officials at Kiangyin and Changsha, but without result. On the morning of Monday, 8th June, the school children had all been sent away. The burial service was read over a Christian who had died the night before. After the mass, the coffin was placed in another room of the church, ordinarily used for the purpose, together with that of a child which had died that morning. After the service, the rioters began to arrive in groups, without shouts or outcries. They filled the courtyard of the church and could not be induced to go away. The Father again sent a messenger to warn the rioters. The messenger returned with the information that the two leaders at Wushu and two or three other officials were on the way to his assistance. They came, but not to the actual scene of the trouble, stationing themselves on the other side of a wide canal. They were accompanied by a crowd, in which some strangers, said to be Hunan men, were heard crying out: "The officials are going to destroy the church; let us help them." These words produced the desired effect, kindling the officials and exciting the mob. A single official of inferior rank, accompanied by seven or eight men, entered the priest's residence, followed by an immense crowd. He got out of his chair, produced a folding stool, sat down, took his water-pipe and fan, surveyed the crowd and excused himself from doing anything, on the ground that his superiors were absent. At one time he certainly showed a little energy. Turning back his cuffs, he called out to the crowd to go away, but no one obeyed. Finally, after waiting for superiors who never came, he said that the rioters had been sent away with him, but the rioters remained. They soon began to break in the doors and windows. Some converts who attempted to stop them received wounds. Forty or fifty soldiers entered the priest's court yard and drove out the mob, but at the same time the girls' school was set on fire. The soldiers immediately abandoned the place to the rioters, without making a single effort to stop them. While the priest was defending his house, the girls' school was on fire. For some time no entrance could be effected, but at last a stranger taunting the crowd with their ill-success, shouted out that he would show them the way to go to work, and with a big stone broke open one of the back doors. The only persons remaining in the orphanage were a few Chinese *ch'ing-lau*, who at first ran some danger but were soon allowed to escape. The building was then methodically set on fire with gunpowder and oil, evidently brought expressly for the purpose. The church, and next the priest's houses, were then kindled by the same means, with such effect that nothing was left but ruins. The church was the largest and most richly decorated belonging to the mission.

The principal authors of the attack were men speaking an Upper Yangtze dialect, being probably Hunan men. They were not numerous, but were certainly the ringleaders. Their influence in stirring up the people, their determined action during the attack, and their sudden disappearance as soon as the torch had been applied, are worthy of remark. The numerous rice-shop men, most of whom are from the north of Mingai (Kiangpooen), had stopped work for two or three days, anticipating plunder. They were the most active workers throughout the riot. As soon as the fire had obtained a hold, an immense crowd of plunderers, including soldiers, swooped down upon the place, without let or hindrance. Christians attempted to stop some of these wretches, laden with the spoils of the church, and take them before the officials. The crowd, containing the dead child, was carried off and placed in a field, in front of the mandarins. That of the woman was broken open. The rioters attempted, by means of

## Intimations.

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ALSO A LARGE STOCK OF

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## HONGKONG TRADING CO., LTD.

### GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS.

Queen's Road, and Daddell Street.  
Hongkong, 1st June, 1891.

blows with bricks and stones, to make the eyes fill out of the head, regardless of the entreaties of the dead woman's husband, children and other relations. When the priest, escaping in a junk, passed the cemetery, he saw the wretches digging up the bodies of children, which they savagely mutilated, cutting the arms and plucking out the eyes.

During the 8th Father Tschepe left Kiangyin for Wushu, but learning on the way that the outrage had already been accomplished, he betook himself to saving the other Christian communities—a circumstance which led to the report of his death being circulated. The church at Kiangyin was most in danger. The same day as at Wushu were made use of, and the house and school were surrounded. The Father, with the help of the mission employes, drove the mob out, and when the mandarin saw that the defenders were able to hold their own, he sent soldiers, who, with the Father's example before them, had no difficulty in keeping the place from harm.

Unfortunately, in the two prefectures of Wushu and Kiangyin, the mission has over 60 churches. We have already learnt that twenty of these have been burnt; and it is said that a native priest has been slightly wounded and that two or three Christians have been killed. The Viceroy of Nanking has sent an official named Yu, to take the place, it is understood, of Liu Tsai-yu. He has visited the ruins in company with Father Tschepe. The Futai at Sochow has sent a delegate to arrange this sad business. —*N. C. Daily News*.

## FOOCHOW.

June 20th, 1891.

The "Ben" line steamer *Bendall* took away 3,000 tons of tea from Hankow to London. She is the third steamer from Hankow for London. We are indebted to a Hankow tea circular for the term "one leg cargo" which signifies teas deficient either in leaf or liquor. Applying the term to the stock on offer here, how few chops have any leg to stand on at all!

It is rumoured that one of the English Missionaries has been threatened with expulsion from his station in the Kiang-Ning district. The threat came from the *li-tai*, and it is said was backed by the Magistrate of the district. If this is correct, we shall hear more about it next week.—*Echo*.

## THE SAVINGS BANKS OF GLASGOW.

The savings banks of Glasgow are patronized by 235,000 people. That means that one person in three—old and young, rich and poor—has a bank account. Mr. Brown, the American consul, in a report to the State Department, doesn't believe this marvelous result is paralleled in any other city. The system is different from anything known in the United States. There is a great central savings bank and besides this there are 215 penny banks. The big bank encourages the penny banks. It furnishes them the necessary blanks and stationery for doing business and receives the deposits. These penny banks are for the most part attached to Sabbath schools and churches. The penny deposits at the close of the last year amounted to \$100,000, which sum was credited to 75,000 youthful depositors. The 50 officers of the penny banks perform their duties without pay. They are men who find sufficient compensation in the fact that "thousands upon thousands of people, especially young people, are familiarized with the idea of saving and are taught to form habits of economy and thrift."

The big savings bank receives deposits as low as a shilling. It has now \$30,000,000 on deposit. Last year it paid over \$600,000 interest on its deposits. Since its establishment fifty-three years ago the bank has paid in interest over \$10,000,000. The affairs are managed by a Board of Trustees and Managers. Not less than ten trustees and thirty managers are allowed by law. As a matter of fact there are more than a hundred gentlemen interested as officers of the bank. These include the Lord Provost, the Sheriff, and one or two of the city's Parliamentary representatives. They all serve without pay. A Committee of Management, consisting of twenty-four gentlemen, has immediate charge of details. The only salaries are those paid to the acting accountant, the cashier, the secretary and the clerks.

Is the system safe? The annual statement of the bank for the year ending November 23, 1890, is a good answer. That shows \$27,000,000 of the \$30,000,000 deposits to be invested in Government securities. These securities bear interest at the rate of 2½ per cent. The bank pays its depositors 2½ per cent. This one-quarter of 1 per cent pays all expenses. That the whole scheme, The Savings Bank of Glasgow is as sound as the Government. Thus the national debt is made a blessing. The total expense accounts for the year ending November 20th was only \$50,000, which included salaries, rent, printing, fuel and miscellaneous. The penny Scotch can give the world points in successful banking operations.—*Let Glasgow flourish*.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, is more reliable as an agent in the cure of *Consumption, Bronchitis, and General Debility*, than any other remedy known to medical science. Read the following:—"I have prescribed 'Scott's Emulsion' and have also taken it myself, and can fully endorse the opinion that it is both palatable and efficient, and can be tolerated by almost any one—especially where Cod Liver Oil itself cannot be borne."—MARTIN MILLER, M.D., St. Stanbury, Bucks.—A Chemist can supply it.—A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., agents in Hongkong and China.—*Advt.*

## HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Messrs. Geo. Foulson & Co.'s Register, To-day.)

Barometer—p.m.	29.75
Barometer—p.m.	29.74
Thermometer—p.m.	78
Thermometer—p.m.	78
Thermometer—p.m.	78
Thermometer—p.m.	78
Thermometer—p.m.	78
Thermometer—p.m.	78
Thermometer—p.m.	78
Thermometer—p.m.	78
Thermometer—p.m.	78

## To-day's Advertisements.

### THE CHINA SHIPPERS MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship

"NINGCHOW"

H. L. Allen, Commander, will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 24th inst., at Noon.

For Freight, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd June, 1891.

DOUGLAS STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"NAMOA,"

Captain Goddard, will be despatched for the above Port TO-MORROW, the 24th inst., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LARPAK & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 23rd June, 1891.

DOUGLAS STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI.

THE Company's Steamship

"HALLOONG,"

Captain Roach, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 25th inst., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LARPAK & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 23rd June, 1891.

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA, VIA AMOY.

THE Company's Steamship

"DIAMANTE,"

Captain Gerard, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 25th inst., at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHAW & Co., Temporary General Managers.

Hongkong, 23rd June, 1891.

THE SCOTTISH ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW AND BANGKOK.

THE Company's Steamship

"CHOW FA,"

Captain F. W. Phillips, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 28th inst., at 4 A.M.

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YUEN FAT HONG, Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd June, 1891.

PORTLAND LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR VICTORIA, B.C., AND PORTLAND (OREGON) VIA JAPAN PORTS.

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THE Steamship

"SUSSEX,"

Captain Holt, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 27th June, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd June, 1891.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON AND HAMBURG, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"BENLARI,"

Captain Le Boulle, will be despatched as above on or about the 1st July.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd June, 1891.

## To-day's Advertisements.

### THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL.

FRIDAY NEXT, JUNE 26TH.

THE "MILITARY NUMMERS"

will play

Byron's Great Comedy

"COURTSHIP,"

Full of wit and humour.

PRICES AS USUAL.

PLAN OF RESERVED SEATS at Messrs. MOUTRIE, ROBINSON & Co., Music Warehouse.

Under the Hongkong Hotel.

Hongkong, 23rd June 1891.

## Intimations.

### NOTICE.

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CABINETS from \$6 a dozen.

CARTES DE VISITE from \$3 a dozen.

LIFE SIZED BUSTS in Colour, or Black & White.

IVORY MINIATURES, &c., &c.

NEW VIEWS OF HONGKONG and the Coast Ports are always ready.

Hongkong, 24th September, 1890.

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Hongkong, 7th February, 1891.

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FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP

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Hongkong, 18th March, 1891.

## NOTICE.

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SHIPMASTERS AND ENGINEERS

are respectfully informed that, if upon their arrival in this HARBOUR some of the COMPANY'S FOREMEN should be at hand,

ORDERS FOR REPAIRS, if sent to the HEAD OFFICE, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive prompt attention.

In the event of complaints being found necessary, communication with the Undersecretary is requested, when immediate steps will be taken to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.

D. GILLIES

Secretary.

Hongkong, 25th August, 1890.



**For Sale.**

**How's Mother's Day in the City of Virginia Beach?**